

American Farmer,



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

We have received the following communication from one of the most zealous defenders of the rights and interests of the tobacco planters of the United States, in reply to a communication from a "Candid Enquirer" in the 22d No. of the "Farmer." It requires no comment from us—The soundness of the views are apparent at a glance, and it only rests with the planters to push forward their claims to be heard and respected, and success will eventually crown their exertions.

TOBACCO.

Under this head I have noticed various suggestions and inquiries, in the 22d No. of the American Farmer, over the signature of "Candid Enquirer"; and have regretted that no answer has been given to them. My engagements have been such that it has not been possible for me to devote sufficient time to collect the facts to satisfy the writer of the untenableness of the positions he has assumed by way of interrogatory. I regret this the less, however, because the National Tobacco Convention will meet in the City of Washington, on the 15th December next, when, if "Enquirer" will attend, I do not hazard too much when I say that all his suggestions will be met, and I have no doubt, satisfactorily answered. The "Enquirer" suggests that "France and Germany have capacity to produce Tobacco for their own use, far beyond what the American impression is;" and then asks "whether we may not gain more by the privilege of exclusive supply, under high duties, to these countries, where its growth is actually or virtually prohibited, than we should by a reduction of those duties, accompanied by encouragement to grow the article?" He then says that "Foreign Governments admit that the duty is excessive, but they contend that it is laid for revenue." Now in reply to all this, I will remark, that if the duty is excessive, it should be reduced; and if laid for revenue, as the United States will require revenue, their exports should bear a duty correspondent to that imposed on ours. With regard to the question, "Has not France and Germany capacity to produce Tobacco for their own use?" I would ask, has not the United States capacity to produce and manufacture cottons, woollens, silks, linens, and various other articles, for their own supply, under prohibitory or protective duties? And if so, would it not be right that the United States should protect her citizens from the onerous burdens and "excessive duties" imposed upon exports from this country, by corresponding duties upon imports from those countries exacting these excessive duties? Again: the "Enquirer" asks "whether we may not gain more by the exclusive supply, under high duties, to those countries, where its growth is actually or virtually prohibited, than we should by a reduction of those duties accompa-

nied by encouragement to grow the article?" The planters are at least willing to "try it;" and if the tobacco grown in France and Germany, or any other country, can supplant the American product, and at the same time supply upon better terms as good an article, then the planters of the United States will have no right to complain. But so long as the products and manufactures of foreign countries are admitted into the United States free of, or at a nominal duty, and our agricultural products burdened, as they are in Europe, with "excessive duties" or prohibitory restrictions, the planters of the United States will have a right to complain, and to demand the interposition of Government.

The Tobacco Convention to be held in the City of Washington, on the 15th December next, will take into consideration all these matters, and the "Candid Enquirer," and all others interested in this staple, are invited to attend, and add the benefit of their advice. I will add that the time has arrived when the planters must speak out plainly, and make the issue, if compelled, not only with other interests which have been, and still are fostered, but with their Representatives in the National Legislature, who disregard their just complaints.

Milton Hill, Md., Nov. 18, 1840.

D. J.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP UP TO THE MARK OF EXCELLENCE.

If for example, you have, at whatever cost, obtained a male and female which it has taken half a century of pains, and thousands of expenditure and experiments to bring to their high state of excellence—having established and fixed in them all the best points, with the best constitution and propensities; as soon as you get them home, ask all your neighbors to send in their females to enjoy his embraces—otherwise the male might become plethoric and lose the powers of procreation.—Besides, you know it would be quite unneighborly to refuse—you might lose a vote by it at some tight election. In electioneering, nothing can aid you more efficiently, than a fat stallion, a Bakewell ram, and a Berkshire boar; unless it be a good supply of still burnt whiskey! And then again, only think how much pains your neighbor will take, with a hog or a sheep, which cost him nothing in the procurement! General improvement can only result from general diffusion, and surely this is the readiest way to diffuse the blood of costly animals! Or, if your neighbor is fastidious, and won't accept as a free gift, what cost you so much, perhaps you can prevail with him to exchange one of his scrubs, for one of your pigs or a lamb, whose sires and dams may have cost you each at the least \$100. It is but lately that you, Mr. Skinner, sold one imported sow for \$130, and another for \$110, which would have brought \$150 from either one of the two gentlemen who laid their heads and their money together, and bought her in partnership. Your own son, it seems, has imported at a very high figure, three sows and a boar of the improved Ulster breed, pronounced at the cattle show by all who saw them to be magnificent specimens of the swine family.—Also twelve new Leicester ewes and a ram—the latter coming to him at a cost of \$150 and up-

wards.—Now what could give a higher notion of these gentlemen's patriotism.—How could they inspire a higher estimate of their public spirit and enterprise, and of the exceeding excellence of these animals, than by advertising to give them and their services and their progeny to any gentleman who would have the kindness and the condescension to accept of them? Besides, if he who takes the trouble to send to England, pay costs and commission, freight and insurance, for the best animals which have been bred there, after more than sixty years of pains and expense, should be so churlish as to demand for the progeny what he gave for the progenitors, charging nothing for his risk and trouble; do you not perceive that you would impose on the purchaser the trouble and anxiety of looking after them, and seeing them sheltered, and fed, and well taken care of, and bred according to rule? And then, he again would be demanding a higher price, and in this way, the cattle, and the hogs, and the sheep would get to be, by superior attention, so superior—so thrifty—so economical in their keep, and so profitable, that all the old country stock would become cheap as dirt.—True, in Kentucky, where men are as liberal and hospitable as any where in all creation, they are boorish enough to make their best friends pay, and pay highly too, for the services of Ben Shaker, and Billy Barlow, and Daniel O'Connell, and other boars of the Berkshire, and Woburn, and Irish Grazier breeds.—But the Kentuckians are essentially and by habit, a mulish and a swinish people!—and have taken up an odd notion, that by setting a high value on that which cost highly and is the most perfect of its kind, very far beyond ordinary stock, you will superinduce general care—general rivalry, and general improvement; and finally, great profit to the State in the sale of one of its greatest staples.—All this may be, on their part, a great mistake, and so I submit again to gentlemen in Maryland and the Southern States, who are beginning to buy cattle, hogs and sheep at high prices, (though not half what it would cost them to import them) whether they had not better advertise to their more cautious and circumspect neighbor, to come in and take a nice boar pig or a fine ram lamb—or if not, consent at least to exchange for their \$2 lambs or \$1 pig, such of their own as cost \$50 and \$100.—To ensure a more rapid diffusion, the painstaking spirited owner of the costly stock might send them round in a horse and cart, and if he has any hankering to be a county commissioner, or a member of the Legislature, or a militia Officer, let him bear in mind that Tommy Pleaseall once lost his election, not for refusing to lend his grindstone, but because he could not lend a boy also to turn it! Here in Maryland it would be thought barbarous in a man who would refuse to lend an imported bull or boar;—but in Kentucky—in the North and the West, they have good sense enough to think very differently.—In a paper before me I see stated that—

"Fourteen Berkshire and three Irish Grazier breeding sows, and four Berkshire and two Irish Grazier boars cost their owner over \$3000! That from them he has sold one hundred and ten pair of pigs at \$40, being \$4400,—and that two hundred and fifty-four sows, some of which came two hundred miles, have been bred to his boars at \$10, being only \$2540 for the services of his boars!"

Why, Sir, this gentleman must have forsworn public

life and public spirit!—Is it not enough to turn one's blood into curds, to think of a man's levying such contributions on his brother farmers, and imposing on them the obligation to take so much care of their stock.—Which, Sir, I ask then again, is most conducive to a general and high improvement of your domestic animals—the spirit which prompts a man to send a sow two hundred miles, and to pay ten dollars, at that, for the use of an imported boar—or, the spirit, liberal, if so you choose to call it, which diffuses and cheapens every thing excellent, by giving it away? I pause for a reply! as, was it not Antony, Mr. Editor, or was it Brutus, said over the dead body of immortal Cæsar. So ardent is my passion for the public good, Mr. Skinner, like that which inflames the hearts of all modern candidates for public favour, and so deeply am I impressed with the magnitude and the beneficence of my plan, that I wish you could persuade all Editors, devoted to the cause of the country, to unite in giving it circulation. A LOOKER ON.

COLOUR OF IMPROVED SHORT-HORNS.—The Rev. Henry Berry says, "the colours of Short-horns are red or white, or a mixture of the two." The above quotation is made in the 6th No. of the Agriculturist. In the same piece it is said, there are no reds of the best blood. This is directly contradicting Mr. Berry, who says their colour is red, just as plainly as white. The Herd Book proves that some of the best pedigrees ever imported into the United States were red. Bertram (1716) was a deep red, and was the highest priced bull that had been then imported into the United States. Mr. Hustler refused an offer of 400 guineas for his mother, *Red Daisy*. He was the first bull that ever sold in the U. S. for \$1000, so far as my information extends. The Duke of York, when he was imported, I believe was the highest priced bull that had then been imported into the U. S. He was a red with a little white. Mr. Rennick, the Ohio Company's agent, selected him to use to their best imported cows.

I might mention a great number of reds with superior pedigrees, but consider the two given sufficient to show that red bulls have as good pedigrees as any white or roan. I know of no animals in Kentucky or Tennessee with better pedigrees than the two named, and it will be very difficult for the advocates of white or roan to produce one as good. SAML. D. MARTIN.

COL. HAMPTON, of Woodville, S. C., having purchased one of the best improved Short-horn cows ever brought to this country, requested his agent in Baltimore to secure him a bull calf of the same breed, but enjoined it upon him not to do it, until he could get him one which should be of a pure red colour—which, after some months he got from the fine herd of Mr. Beltzhoover, near Baltimore. We most admire the roan, or the white *fleck'd* (not *spotted*) with red. The deep, dark, and clear morello cherry red of the fine coated Devon is very beautiful.

There was sold in Kentucky, in July last, a lot of thirty-one improved Short-horn, or Durham cattle, which brought the clever sum of \$14,250, being an average of \$450.—There were of the number three that reached \$1000 and upwards.

PONTOTOC, Miss., July 10, 1840.

Messrs. Editors:—There is in the first number of the Agriculturist a good article from Dr. Shelby upon the manner of "saving bacon," and many of us North Mississippians being anxious to "save our bacon" and lard, would be glad to be informed, through the Agriculturist, as to the cheapest and safest vessel in which to keep lard. We have known it put in barrels, troughs made of different kinds of wood, gourds, tin, &c. &c., but would be glad to know the particular kind of vessels used by the Doctor. We make the enquiry thus early, that we may be prepared at the proper season.

Respectfully, JAS. W. DRAKE.

ANSWER.—We have tried wooden vessels, tin buckets, gourds, and stone jars, and give the preference to the latter. Whenever you take out any portion of your lard, cover what remains in the vessel, with a nice clean linen cloth, spread with lard on the upper surface, and well sprinkled with salt, to exclude the atmosphere. It should

be carefully strained, so as to extract the crackling completely. In trying your lard, be certain that all the watery particles are entirely evaporated before you put it into your stone jars or stone churns. J. SHELBY.

Tennessee Agricul.

Has any one been so particular or curious as to ascertain the usual proportion that bacon bears to lard.—There ought to be some rule in the matter.—That is, we suppose, that for a given amount of meat, we may have either too little or too much lard, indicating the animal to have been either too fat to make the best bacon, and therefore better for pork, or so little lard as to show that the hog was killed before he had reached the proper degree of obesity.—Suppose a hog, for example, to weigh when cleaned, and ready for the block or the meat tub, 150 pounds, how much lard should he render to shew that he was at the right notch for bacon? Such questions may appear unimportant, but the exact and systematic manager will take pleasure in instituting the investigations necessary to their solution.—Ed. Amr. Farmer.

GREAT CROP OF CORN.—Mr. W. W. Bridgman, of Belchertown, Mass. informs us that he has this year raised one hundred and sixty bushels of corn, weighing 41 lbs. 2 oz. per bushel, and twenty-four bushels of Rohan potatoes, on one acre of land. Of the culture of this crop, Mr. B. says—"The manner in which I prepared my land for this abundant harvest, was as follows: I put on it 22 loads of long manure, made in an unfloored stable. I planted the corn the first week in May, and hoed it the first time the last week in the same month, when I found that the wire worm was making great ravages among it. I slaked a bushel of stone lime and put on the corn. In a few days I perceived it had changed its color. In ten days, I put on six bushels of ashes, which is all the process which I pursued."

MILKING.—Mr. B. says farther, in answer to an inquiry for a remedy for kicking cows, that if the milker will keep his nails short, not one cow in a hundred will kick; and that the use of an ointment made of linseed oil and white lead twice, will cure cracked teats.—Cultivator.

If we publish very frequently instances of extraordinary crops, it is because we would encourage every attempt to make the largest quantity on the best land, being assured that all well directed efforts at improvement should take that direction.

Will the publisher of the Cultivator be good enough to send another copy of that paper, containing the portraiture of Messrs. Corning & Sotham's Heifer. We wish that number for the sake of a letter about Herefords, Sheep, &c. We cannot designate the writer, as the number has been cut up for the sake of some other articles. The writer of the letter we see makes this notable remark:

"A full bred Hereford bull will cross well with any breed, and I shall be much disappointed if they do not afford more actual benefit to the United States than any other breed ever imported; it was this impression that induced me to give them the decided preference. The female Durham is thought to be a better cross with other breeds than the bull. Mr. Randall, in extolling the Durhams, quotes from the Farmers' Series the following: 'In early maturity they have, confessedly, no rivals, being ready for the butcher from two to four years earlier than the other English breeds.' I should imagine his author meant Herefords when he advanced this; if not, practice and experience will admit them to have one year in advance of all others; beyond this would look too much like fiction, for it must be deemed unprofitable to keep steers over three years old, unless for the use of the yoke. Herefords decidedly hold the first place in England for early maturity and a tendency to the secretion of fat; they often go to market at two years old. Though our opinions clash on this subject, I hope Mr. Randall will continue to bring forward the Durhams in their brightest coloring, for they deserve the praise of approved ability. The following prices will uphold him; 150 guineas, 150 do. 320 do. 415 do. 110 do. were obtained at the Earl of Carlisle's sale last Sept., Short Horns: 170 guineas, 105 do. 150 do. 300 do. 135 do. at Mr. Henry Edward's Short Horns; and at John Colling's, Esq., Sept. 12, 105 guineas, 100 do. 200 do. 140 do. is sufficient proof that Short

Horns are valuable. I shall read with much pleasure any article he may insert, and shall glory in seeing them defended whenever abused, and will assist him in his efforts with my utmost ability. I shall also be most happy to consult with him personally on both breeds, and make friendly comparisons with each under the eye and hand. I do not praise the Herefords with an interested design to depreciate the Durhams; we have four of the latter to one of the former, near one hundred head, of a very good quality, and we hope in a very few years to be able to supply the wants of those who may wish them, and will do them justice. We have a five years old cow and two years old heifer of the improved Short Horn, that I think would not have disgraced the breeder, (Mr. R. Lovel,) had they appeared at the Royal Agricultural show at Cambridge, nor do I think his Durhams far behind the best of them."

What say our worthy colleagues of the Tennessee Agriculturist, to this revival of the Herefords:

"Herefords decidedly hold the first place in England, for early maturity and for a tendency to the secretion of fat! They often go to market at two years old!"

Only think of that Master Brooke!

When in Kentucky last autumn, which seems now like a pleasant dream, we understood that the Herefords which Mr. Clay imported, had not been approved and had been suffered to run out.

CURRYING HOGS.—Why do the most eminent physicians recommend feeble, infirm, and sick persons so often to wash their skin, and employ a flesh brush or some other means to excite it? The answer is, when the skin is not often cleansed of persons, particularly of delicate constitutions, the exudations through the pores are stopped by accumulations from the surrounding causes, and disease and death often ensue.

We once heard an excellent practitioner of medicine say, that he had effected more in removing that most frightful of all diseases, called the *congestive fever*, by acting upon the skin, than by any, and all other means. It is a fact well established in this age, that oftentimes as much can be told in reference to the stage and nature of disease by the skin, as by any other symptom. Fevers are seldom, if ever dangerous, while the skin is lively and the pores are open. Nothing contributes more to the good health and fine appearance of horses and cattle, than frequent currying, brushings and rubbings; and strange as it may sound, nothing enjoys currying more or shows greater improvement from it, than hogs. In *Wade's British History*, the following facts speak for themselves. "Six pigs of nearly equal weight were put to keeping at once, and treated the same as to food and litter for seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness; the other three were kept as clean as possible, by a man employed for that purpose, with curry comb and brush. The last consumed less in seven weeks than the other three by five bushels of peas, yet weighed more when killed, by two stone and four pounds upon an average." The writer has tried it and is satisfied, and asks others to do likewise.—Ten. Agricul.

If the grunter may be allowed to know what is good for himself, which is more than some bipeds do, then is currying most marvelously wholesome, for we never yet saw one but appeared to delight in the "excitement" of being curried.—For this we have seen them leave their meat and their drink. But some of the best, and biggest and fattest hogs we have ever seen, and some very lately, have been negroes styed hogs—and these are usually in very small pens, with scarcely room to turn round—often very dirty—and more frequently still, without any covering. There is a very large, fine, fat jock, at the Annapolis side of South River ferry, in an uncovered pen, of not exceeding four feet square.—He appears to take example of some christian drones that we have seen—cat, sleep, and grow fat!

We are happy in being enabled to state, that the American Beet Sugar and Refining and Manufacturing Company, of which we have heretofore made mention, has been organized and will shortly commence the manufacture of Sugar in the vicinity of this city, and a market and ready sale secured for that valuable root, which succeeds so admirably in our state. Those having quantities of the Beet Root for sale will please address S. SANDS, office of American Farmer, standing price deliverable in Baltimore or at Ellicott's Mills.

HEN HOUSES.—We select the following from several communications on the same subject, which have lately appeared in agricultural papers, because it appears to be cheaper, plainer, and more intelligible than some others. Some people have a way of making confusion worse confounded, whenever they undertake to describe.—As brevity is the soul of wit, perspicuity is the beauty of all writing.

We the more readily transfer to our columns articles of this sort, connected with *domestic economy*, as it has ever been our ambition to *stand well with the ladies*.—If husbands do not do their duty, in providing what is necessary in the administration of the household, it shall not be for want of being reminded of it in the American Farmer.—All of them, we judge them by ourselves, are fond, occasionally, of a fresh egg—sometimes of a nice omelet for breakfast, or plum pudding for dinner, and a nice hot pancake, if the madam is not too stingy with her eggs; but will give out one for each large spoon full of flour, is not bad to take. But how are eggs to be had, if there be not a good, warm, well constructed hen house? with plenty of corn, and gravel, and lime, and animal food sometimes? But too many husbands won't take the time—won't go to the expense.—They are like cats—fond of fish, but don't like to wet their feet. We should be the last to foment conjugal jars, but if we were sure it would be allowed to reach them, we would whisper the question to the good housewife—is it not true, as we say?

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker:—In looking over the Cultivator for July, I noticed the inquiry of H. S. as to the best method of building a hen house, &c., which has induced me to undertake what I have long meditated, but have deferred for two reasons: first, because I had always rather receive than impart instruction, and second, because I had never written for the public eye. But feeling myself now called upon for information, I will give the result of my own experience and observation, not saying that my plan is the best that can be devised, although I can fearlessly say that it is a great improvement on the too frequent careless manner of providing for a very useful, (and if well managed, profitable) class of our dependants, as well as its being the best plan that has come under my observation.

A hen-house should be a building for that purpose exclusively; and for the accommodation of fifty hens and their progeny, in size about 10 by 12 feet, and 7 to 8 feet height of walls; with a door in the centre of the south or east end, made to shut as close as the doors of our dwellings; and a small aperture near the door, about 8 by 10 inches, and 2 feet from the ground, for the admission of the fowls. In each gable end, window hole 18 by 30 inches, with a lattice so as to exclude ravenous birds, and a shutter inside to be closed tight in winter, but to be kept open in summer for the purpose of ventilation. The inside of the house should be plastered and white-washed as thoroughly as a farmer's kitchen. There must be no ground floor, but a tight floor on three sides 3 feet wide, and well joined to the wall, about 4 feet from the ground. Above the floor place the roosts, two on each side, the outer one 12 inches from the wall, the other 15 inches from that. The roosts, if practicable, should be sassafras poles with the bark on, as this wood is found to be a slow conductor of heat, and is thought to be less liable to be infested with lice than most other kinds of timber, owing to its peculiar aromatic smell. Under the floor, place a row of boxes for nests $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground. The boxes to be 10 by 12 inches, and 6 or 8 inches deep. In the bottom of the boxes put $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of fine lime or wood ashes, then fill nearly full with fine straw. The interior of the house should be thoroughly cleaned and white-washed early in the spring, and the ground well covered with slacked lime or ashes. In cold weather, put a little fine straw on the ground. If at any time the house becomes infested with lice, clean the white-wash as before directed. On the ground place your feed boxes which should be not very deep, but of sufficient capacity to hold half a bushel each, and keep them well supplied the year round with corn, buckwheat, and oats, or other kinds of grain, having one box for lime and gravel in the winter. I am satisfied that whoever will adopt the above plan and regulations, will soon find themselves well paid for the expense. Yours, respectfully,

Elba, Mich. Aug. 15, 1840.—Cul. P. of N.

"TAKING UP BEES."—A few weeks ago we published a communication from "*A Constant Subscriber*," in Kentucky, who was at a loss to understand the purport of some remarks copied into our paper from the "*Yankee Farmer*," in regard to "*taking up bees*," and calling upon the editor of that journal to help him and his friend out of the difficulty.—It would appear that the "*Yankee*" of the party was right in his view of the subject, as will be seen by the following explanation from the Editor, who, after copying the communication of our correspondent, makes this comment:—

Remarks by the Editor of the Yankee Farmer. We explain with pleasure. A word to the wise is sufficient, but we cannot compliment those that were puzzled with the paragraph in question, by being thus brief.

We Yankees are busy mortals and cannot take time to express in full words every performance.—We dig potatoes, gather corn, pick apples, &c.; but "more is meant than strikes the ear." We do not leave the potatoes on the ground, nor the corn in the field, and the mere picking of the apples is not all that is implied by the term, nor is the other process *eating them up*, or rather, to be precise, as we are among critics, *eating them down*.

Now for the *Bees*. They are not *taken up* in the fingers, as the sage Kentuckians would suppose, but a hive at once. But let us have the scene plain before us—an ocular demonstration.—Suppose, gentlemen, you that were puzzled, and the good lady too, that we are all together and with a few steps repair to an apiary, well stocked with hives of bees, and each gentleman of you take hold of a hive and lifts it from the stand—*Takes up the Bees*—there you have it. Hold on and the lady will please take a drawing of the scene, so that a reference to it in future will remind the most forgetful of the manner of *Taking up Bees*.

Delegates to the Tobacco Convention.—The planters in Logan County, Ky. were to have held a meeting on the 23d ult. for the appointment of delegates to the Convention to be held in Washington the 15th inst.; a meeting was also to have been held in Gallatin, Ten. on the 7th.

We learn from the Upper Marlboro' Gazette that a memorial to Congress has been prepared and will shortly be printed, embracing a general outline of the subject of the Tobacco trade, together with a statement of the wrongs which that trade has and is now suffering from the unjust policy of foreign nations, and praying that some action be taken on the part of that body to obtain such redress of the wrongs now inflicted on them by foreign Governments as they in their wisdom may deem right and proper.

The memorial has been prepared in compliance with a resolution passed at the meeting held in Prince George's county in October last.—To be effective, it ought to be immediately circulated for signatures.

¶ We have received the proceedings of the tobacco planters at meetings held in Charles and Anne Arundel counties, but not in time for publication this week.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Great Western, at N. York, brings advices a few days later than the Caledonia, at Boston, whose arrival we noticed in our last. The Cotton market, though not worse, was without animation. American securities were thought to be rather reviving. The state of the Tobacco market will be found under the proper head. The political news is of importance.—The speech of the King of France on the opening of the Chambers, gave the highest satisfaction on the stock exchange, being considered not only pacific and rational, but at the same time, more explicit and conciliatory than any similar document has appeared for a long time past. The England funds were favorably affected by it—securing as it does, the peace of Europe—and it was supposed that the new cabinet will be supported by the chambers. The intelligence from the seat of war in Syria is also of importance, shewing the defeat of Ibrahim Pasha, the son of Mehemet Ali, with considerable loss, and the siege of St. Jean d'Acre by the British troops—these events will probably soon end the career of the Egyptian Pasha, and settle that knotty question which threatened so recently to embroil Europe in another universal war.

The ship Ann M'Kim, from Canton, arrived at New

York, brings intelligence of the arrival of the British fleet and army in those seas, and the preparations that were making to commence operations against the Celestial Empire, and from the formidable character of the forces which had arrived and were expected, most important results were anticipated, as no doubt seemed to be entertained of the ability of the invaders to humble the Chinese Government. Teas have greatly advanced in New York in consequence of the intelligence by this arrival.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, Nov. 5.]

THE TOBACCO MARKET.—*Virginia Leaf.*—The last month passed over with little or nothing doing, either for export, bonding, or home trade; the only sales made worthy of notice are of 50 hhds. of the new importation to dealers, fine quality at 7d and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and an entire cargo, per the St. Louis, of 700 hhds. on board, at 48s to 48s 6d.

Floating Cargoes.—There are two offering, one per the Rhode Island, with about 600 hhds. which is well spoken of by the sellers, for which 27s to 28s is asked; and one per the Statira, which vessels will contain about 360 hhds, but it is not yet known whether some passed tobacco will not be put on board; therefore the owner cannot name a price for it at present; but few orders have come to hand for these cargoes, and those at lower prices than paid for the four previous sold.

Strip Leaf has been almost neglected by the home manufacturers: some few have been sold for Ireland and shipment, from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Kentucky Leaf.—But little has been done in these; about 230 hhds. in all sold for export at from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the cargo per the Natchez, with 388 hhds. to a dealer on board—the price reported at 37s 6d per 100 lbs. Prices may be considered nominal, little having been done for export as yet out of the new importations.

Strip Leaf.—The trade have bought pretty freely of the new importations at $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d advance on the prices obtainable for the old stock; indeed they seem to pay their entire attention to this quality for manufacturing under the new regulations, they yielding so little waste, and taking their full proportion of liquor.

Maryland.—Nothing done in these.

Negrohead has been but in little demand throughout the month; the stock is much increased of the fine qualities, but prices steady.

	1839,	1840.
Stock in London Nov 1.	Hhds.	Hhds.
Virginia,	5562	3827
Kentucky,	6214	6902
Maryland,	1755	1054
Total hhds,	13,531	11,783

Stock in Liverpool Oct. 28, 8563 7350

Amsterdam Market, Nov. 4.—Of tobacco the supplies had nearly all been taken off, but there had been arrivals. Virginia was in a good condition. Cotton was still dull, and to effect orders lower prices would have to be submitted to. American qualities were at 29 to 35 cents. In Carolina Rice there was no alteration, the quotations being 13s.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.—The advices by the two last steamers from hence, of 30th ultimo and 4th inst., would inform you of a slight improvement in our Cotton market, barely amounting to an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb, and attributed chiefly to the accounts from the United States, of injury to the coming crop from various causes; but in the last two or three days, the market has become flat, and this improvement is lost or nearly so, though we still have a moderate demand from consumers.

The effect of the exceedingly stringent measures on the part of the Bank of England, for contracting the circulation, has been much more sensibly felt during the present week than previously, particularly at Manchester, which may account for the less favorable aspect of the Cotton Market, the prices of goods and yarns being greatly depressed.

The sales for the week ended this day amount to 17,780 bales, of which 2900 are Upland at 5a6 2-3; 2640 Orleans at 5a7 $\frac{1}{2}$; 5150 Alabama and Mobile at 4a4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 620 Sea Island at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d 19d per lb—about 1200 bales were taken on speculation early in the week, said to be on American Account.

The Stock in this port is now estimated at 453,000 bales, against 314,000 at same period last season; the Stock of American is about 368,000, or 85,000 more than it then was.

The duty on Wheat is about 28s8d per quarter, and on Flour 14s 2d per bbl. The value of flour duty paid is 32s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d 3s 6d; and in bond 23s 2s 6d per bbl. The demand very limited.

Turpentine is steady at 10s6 for inferior, to 12s6d per cwt for prime quality. Tobacco continues in moderate demand, and the market rather firm.

While the apprehension of War continues, and the Foreign Exchanges remain so adverse, no relief from the money pressure can be expected.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.—We have had a steady Cotton market to-day; the sales are 4000 bales, all to the trade, at steady prices.

Nov. 5.—At our Cotton market to-day the sales were 3500 bales, all to the trade.

DURHAM AND DEVON CATTLE, AND BERKSHIRE AND OTHER HOGS, by the Editor of the Baltimore American Farmer.

Durham Cattle.—It is a matter of no dispute at this day, that Durhams are transcendently superior in all respects, to any other breed of cattle. To be sure, we find one occasionally who doubts the assertion, but we take it for granted that such are entirely inexperienced with the genuine stock. In a former number we made some remarks on this subject, yet we are inclined to think it is a question of so much importance, that it might be profitably discussed every month. The following are the superior qualities for which we strenuously contend in the Durhams, and which we shall continue to advocate till we are convinced to the contrary.

1st. From several years experience and observation, we are fully satisfied that Durham cattle will keep in better order and be more thrifty on the same quantity and quality of food than any other varieties which we have seen. We do not intend to say, that white is the only fashionable and approved color of the genuine short horns. Either of the colors, (roan or white) is good, and neither we suppose, can have a preference. Let the color then, be white or roan, with yellow nose and yellow skin, and the marks for Durhams are very strong.—The coats of short horns are usually fine, soft and silky.

2. That Durham cattle mature sooner than others, we think none will deny.

3. That they are the best stock for beef, is apparent from the fact that they keep much fatter and grow larger than others. From every account we have been able to glean, they are worth at least one-third more for beef than others.

4. For milk, we believe, Durhams are generally much preferable to other breeds.—*Tennessee Agriculturist.*

PER CONTRA.—Gen. Allen J. Davie, who has traversed the three kingdoms, looking with anxious curiosity at all sorts of stock, and sending home specimens of Short Horns and Ayrshires, states this fact which he noted in regard to Short Horns, and which it would seem is in accordance with his general observation:

"A few years since, in passing through the estate of the Duke of Sutherland, I saw in one grass field, about seventy or an hundred black Highland Cattle; and in another adjoining, about thirty fine Durham Cows. On inquiry I was told, that it was the custom of his Grace, to drive from his estates, in Scotland, some 200 every year as beef; these came down lean, and as the grass pastures were eat out by the Durhams, that is, when they began to decline, they were put on fresh grass, and the black Scotch succeeded; never failing to get in fine condition, where the Durhams could barely subsist!"

Now the opinion of our friends of the Agriculturist, with all their zeal, and intelligence, and much reading, is founded on observation, no doubt very unprejudiced, but somewhat limited as to time and extent of opportunity.—Gen. Davie's on, probably as much reading, and on personal observation and a view of numerous herds in England, Scotland, and probably Ireland.

If we possessed the luxuriant blue grass fields and the heavy corn crops of Capt. B. Warfield, or of Harry the great, or of the gallant Shelby, or the accomplished Mr. Duke, of Kentucky, we would covet the improved short horns to turn these resources into beef; our opinion being, as heretofore expressed, that where there is no restriction as to kind, and no limit as to quantity of food, a short horn bullock is the most beautiful and perfect machine that has yet been constructed for converting these rich substances into meat. He will accumulate much more flesh, in a given time, than a bullock of any other breed, yet, we are not thoroughly convinced that, where the beef is to be sent on the hoof, and not in barrels, a long distance to market, or indeed "any how you could fix it," that a single dip (not more) of the short horn blood, on the country stock, would not be the better system for graziers generally. This was the opinion expressed to us many years since, by the late Mr. Steenbergen, one of the most experienced graziers, and sagacious men we ever saw. After one dip, let him select his best

for breeders. We do not however express this as a settled conviction. But suppose it to be correct, it detracts nothing from the great value of the improved short horns, and the high prices they ought to command in all the states which pour their waters through the great valley of the Ohio. When it is considered that a thorough bred Bull, of that breed, is indispensable to the speedy melioration of the country stock, in the vast region described, and that a female should not be allowed to produce her like under three years of age, and after that cannot do it more than once a year, let any man calculate and see how long it would take to supply a country, where population keeps pace with unlimited means of subsistence—where, in a single state, near three hundred thousand beef-eaters have lately cast their votes for a gallant old soldier, and distinguished civilian, who still, in the midst of them, dwells in his "log cabin," which, when it was built on the frontiers, and that within his day, was in the midst of bears and Indians. With all that are likely to be imported, and raised, the demand, in the west, for these cattle, will be greater a century hence than it is now, for, besides the millions to consume, it must continue to be a beef exporting district.

More than eighteen years since, the present, and then editor, and founder, of the American Farmer, imported a bull and two heifers, of the improved short-horn breed—Champion, Shepherdess and White Rose—equal to any that have been subsequently procured—and had the pleasure to import soon after for his friend, (and proud was he to call such a man his friend,) the late Gen. Stephen Van Ransselaar, of Albany. The three first were sold to that enlightened and public spirited agriculturist, the late Gov. Lloyd of Maryland, for what was then deemed an enormous price, \$1500 for the three; and the eldest son, and most worthy Representative of the Patroon, lately applied to Mr. Skinner to order some more of the same breed, from England, saying that he had never since seen better, if as good specimens of the short horn family.—Every one lifted up his eyes in amazement then, that in Maryland any one should give \$500 for a bull or heifer, though an importation into Kentucky had cost, with charges, more than that; yet what do we see? After a lapse of near twenty years, the same breed of cattle, but not better individuals, at public auction in Philadelphia, have been fetching in many cases, higher prices.

In the mean time large importations have been made by individuals and by companies of large capital. It is idle therefore to talk of low prices and limited demand for animals so slow of increase, in a country abounding in grass and Indian corn—a country which is habitually and in a most extravagant degree, *carnivorous*—one whose circumstances lead it so clearly to rely on beef and pork as among its most profitable staples. The importations of improved Cattle—Short horns and Devons, and of improved hogs and sheep, hitherto made, are but a "drop in the bucket." If in some particular neighborhoods, the improved short horn or other high bred stock does not meet with regular and quick demand, at remunerating prices, it is not because they are deficient in value, or unworthy of esteem; but because they have "got into the wrong box," they have been inappropriately located; and moreover, as a cause of general depression, it may be added, the Government and the country have been at an unnatural war with each other.

Gov. Lloyd observed to the writer of this, that a single cross of his bull Champion, on his good native stock, or rather good stock descended of previous, though not equally good importations, had well remunerated him for the cost of the three short horns—But be it remembered, that he possessed fourteen large farms, and had, therefore, for his Bull a broad basis to work upon. But, without being very positive, we are under the impression, that experience did not teach him to approve of more than one

dip of that blood. If we are wrong, we trust that his sons, most exemplary and systematic farmers, who we believe all honor this journal with their patronage, will rectify our impression as far as it is erroneous.

To return to the various breeds, as best adapted to particular localities, we here venture to repeat the opinion, at the risk of being gored if not skinned, by our friends of the *Tennessee Agriculturist*; and we believe that time will bear us out in it, that in the slave-holding, non-grass, and non-provision growing states, where all domestic animals have to "rough it"—where the farmer and the planter goes for beef only for his own consumption, partly for the yoke, and partly for the dairy, not beef alone in the shortest time from the smallest number of animals, but a combination of the objects above mentioned, from his food such as it is, and care such as it is, the *North Devons will supersede the Short Horns*. Of this opinion is a gentleman of Maryland, as he very recently expressed to us, who bought a year or two since, some choice specimens of the improved Short Horns, at Whitaker's sale in Philadelphia.

It would too much elongate these remarks to introduce here, what might otherwise prove interesting,—historical memoranda of the introduction of the North Devons and of the Improved Short Horns into Maryland. We may promise them in an early, perhaps the next number. Suffice it in the meantime to say, of the former, that after more than twenty years trial, those into whose hands they came originally, still retain them, that they have discarded all other breeds, and that good genuine individuals of the Devon Stock are very difficult to be had, either in Maryland or New England, so much so that we had lately to pay for a friend, to one of the gentlemen above named, who owns the best herd of Devons probably in any country, \$100 for a two year old heifer. The price to him, was the least consideration, and it was to oblige us, that he consented to sell even one, at any price.

With the thrifty and calculating people of New England, where more than any where else perhaps, the ox is most esteemed, and most used, we have a notion, that the Devons, or cattle in which that blood greatly predominates, have been prime favorites from the days of the Pilgrim fathers to the present time; but, as we have before remarked, the *rare thing* is very difficult to be come at—such at least as we would vouch for, or have any agency in procuring. One of the herds before referred to, were it ours, we would be willing to shew for every state South of Delaware, East of the mountains, and West of Tennessee, against any herd of equal number in any country, not for size to age, nor for extreme diminutiveness, of either head or tail, but for clean bony head, fine muzzles, good handling, beef of fine quality, sureness to breed, sound constitution, yellow skin, rich milk of fair quantity, and, as respects oxen, of extraordinary docility and activity. Now if our worthy friends, Editors of the *Agriculturist*, will only pardon the very hasty but very candid observations, from one who has made some research, entertained some correspondence, and bestowed some thought, on all the races of domestic animals most esteemed in all countries, and for all purposes; who yet has not the happiness to live in a very rich corn or grass country, nay, who, thanks to Mr. Van Buren, only exists, but cannot be said to live any where,—if, we say, they will come on, with the 50,000 who, we hear, are coming on from the log cabin countries to the great Fair to be held at Washington the 4th of March next, which, *Deo volente*, we mean to attend; we will ask leave of the owner to show them this herd of North Devon Cattle, (not as best for Tennessee or Kentucky) as well as whatever else we can find, for their amusement and gratification; fully persuaded, that, of whatever party they may be, the kindest offices would not be equal to the deserts of gentlemen who are exerting their excellent talents, for the promotion of the greatest interest of our common country!

Among other things we might show them, we crave pardon! some

"WHITE BERKSHIRES,"

Or at least, excellent white hogs, bought in England, without restriction as to price, and sent to this country, under the name of *Berkshires*! Large sized hogs, good breeders and good nurses, with it is true not very small pipe stem nor very short duck legs, nor coming quite up to such a portrait of beautiful proportions and symmetry, as a lively imagination might portray! such as we sometimes meet with in agricultural books and journals; but such as have legs under them that might be trusted to carry them over the mountains to a distant market. We could show them a White Berkshire sow, so called at least, with black spots on the skin, which sold but a few days since for \$100, a great price in this part of the world, got by the self-same White Berkshire Boar of Mr. Etches, spoken of, in the *Agriculturist*, by Gen. A. J. Davie, where he says—

"The Earl of Durham has a Boar of this breed, pure white, estimated at two years old to weigh 45 score—(900 pounds.) Mr. Etches, of Liverpool, had a Boar of the same breed, not so pure a white—He was the premium Boar at the Lancaster Fair of 1838—He was estimated to weigh 40 score (800 pounds) at 20 months old. These were represented as genuine Berkshire pigs, and questioned by none."

For this imported White Sow, by Mr. Etches' Boar above mentioned, T. B. Skinner gave, as above mentioned, a few days since, \$100, buying several pure and very beautiful Black Berkshires at a much less figure, though these were, comparatively, young—while the sow is in pig to his very superior Irish "improved Ulster" Boar ABD-EL KADER.

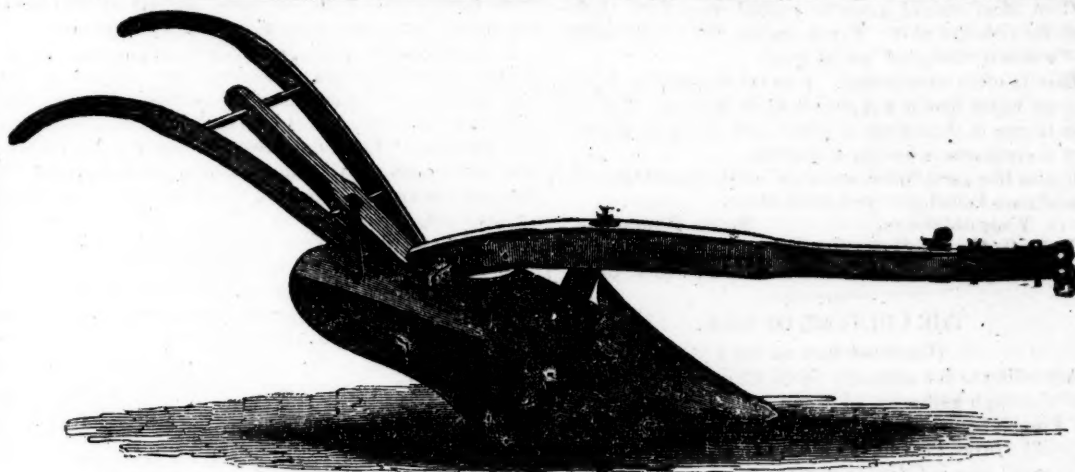
Huntsmen say, there never was a good hound of a bad color; and, after all, it's of no great importance, perhaps, what may be the color of the hog, (provided always that if a Black Berkshire he have not more than three white hairs in his tail!) so he is right in shape, and properties, and adapted, in these, to the condition, circumstances, country and views of the purchaser—On this point let the farmer, wishing to purchase, explain himself to an Agent, in whose judgment and integrity he can have implicit confidence; and leave it to him to make the selection, without regard to the name. As "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet," so will this omnivorous quadruped eat as sweet, himself, by one name as another—No man who owns the common stock of this country, uncrossed for years by any improved breed, ought to hesitate a moment to supply himself with the best for his purposes—nor when he considers how fast they multiply and how rapidly the improved blood may be diffused through his herd of swine, ought he stand about the price of his *breeding Sows and Boar*—let him, as far as that goes, go, not for the *cheapest*, but the *best*. In regard to none others will we have any agency.

Finally, as to the best means of keeping improved stock up to the highest mark of excellence, we recommend to the reader a communication under that head, which we happen to know has been sent to the publisher of the *American Farmer*. It is signed "Looker On." When it will appear, this deponent not knowing, saith not.

SHORT WEIGHT IN TOBACCO.—The shippers of this article say that Tobacco which is weighed in the Spring and then lies until Fall, will shrink in weight forty or fifty pounds per hoghead.

A French gentleman now in Poland, has received a reward of 50,000 roubles from the Emperor of Russia, for a new shoe for horses he has invented.

The extent of peach plantations will seem extravagant to some of our northern readers. Many growers have 10,000 trees, one 30,000; and at one place in Shrewsbury, there are 50,000 trees growing contiguous, and forming as it were one magnificent orchard.—*Buel in N. Jersey.*



HILL SIDE, OR SWIVEL PLOUGH.

Among the most useful implements of husbandry the Swivel Plough stands among the first, for despatch of work, and saving the laborious process of ploughing on hill sides with the common plough, which causes the horses and ploughman much difficulty in accomplishing the task, and requires full double the time to plough hilly lands that the Swivel plough

does, and in comparison, perhaps, the work in a very slovenly manner. These ploughs also perform on the level full as well as the common plough, and has the advantage of making no dead or land furrows, and ploughing nearer to fences than it is possible to run a common plough.

These ploughs are manufactured and for sale by Messrs. Robt. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., of this city.

SUGGESTIONS WORTHY OF REGARD—from the Cultivator.

There are some men who never have any wood at their houses, except such as is drawn a "drag" at a time from the wood lot, through the gravel and dirt. Such men generally grind their axes on their neighbor's grindstone, and think him unreasonable if he does not furnish a mug of cider and a boy to turn. This mode of getting fire wood, they deem saving; but reader, be not ye one of this class of saving men.

There is still an important duty remaining, after all the implements, fields, buildings and flocks and herds of the farmer have been cared for, and that belongs to the making provision for the mind. There must be knowledge, there must be intelligence, or the farmer of this country is but illy qualified for the responsible station he holds in society. He must see that books, papers, and such works, as are calculated to interest, instruct, and give an elevated, healthy moral tone to his own mind, or those of his children, are provided. There are long winter evenings coming, and if they are not well employed, the seeds of mischief will most assuredly be sown. Idleness of either body or mind, is incompatible with their health or prosperity.

Nearly allied to this subject of providing the means of instruction for the family, is the one of a proper organization and support of the common school. The foundation laid by many of the States, New-York in particular, for the education of every child, is a noble one, and which will, if any thing can, with the blessing of Heaven, transmit unimpaired to other generations, our social and civil institutions. It is to the district school that we must look for the means and measures that determine the character of the young; and through them, the destinies of the country. If the instruction is of the right kind, if the instructor understands his business, if correct principles, such as are consonant with the doctrines of republican equity and sound moral feeling are inculcated, then the district school becomes the nursery of freemen; and men and women worthy of the name of Americans will be the result. Experience shows that in no place is penuriousness more to be deprecated, or the policy of using the cheapest things more injurious, than in the employment of school teachers. The man or woman who understands the business of instructing the young, can always command a good price for their labor, and they always deserve it. In employing a teacher, the price should always be a secondary object; the qualifications are the main thing, and where these exist, the less that is said about price the better. The proprietors of the district school are generally in fault in not giving it as much attention as it deserves. Parents should visit it frequently; it encourages both the children and the teacher, and is found in many ways, productive of the best effects. We say to every lover of the country, look well to your district schools.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Berkshire vs. Common Hogs.—It is often asserted that the difference in breed is more in the difference of keep-

ing than any thing else; in fact I believe I have tried hard to make myself believe this doctrine; but experience, that good old teacher, has entirely eradicated that error. The Berkshire pigs that I procured this summer from A. B. ALLEN, Buffalo, which cost me delivered in my yard, \$32, I would not give for 32 common pigs of the same age; and yet I will give them freely to any believer in the popular error, "that the difference is all in keeping," if he will produce a pair of the common kind of equal age and equal keeping, that equal these in any particular. The fact is, the point must be given up, that there is "a proper site of odds" in the breeds of hogs. "A hog is a hog," is the end of argument with some hoggish arguers. So is a sheep a sheep; but I defy any and all men to make a coarse wool sheep fine by feeding or breeding, until all the coarse wool blood is bred out. A dog is a dog too, yet I suppose no one will attempt to argue that there is no difference in them. He might just as well argue that, as that there is little or no difference in the breed of hogs. In this case "seeing is believing," and feeding is knowing. It is a fact that speaks loudly in favor of the Berkshires, that all who buy them are satisfied with the *improvement*. So much for Berkshires. Though I do not mean to exclude every other variety, because I fully believe that in some respects, the Irish Graziers, Woburn, China, &c. are equal to the Berkshires; but I would earnestly advise every owner of alligators and landpikes to procure "an improved breed of hogs" immediately.

Pork may be salted, particularly for Bacon, without barrels.—Nearly all the western pork is salted in bulk, that is, piled up in one corner of a room like a pile of brick, and sprinkled with dry salt. It is well to overhaul it once, to see that the salt touches all parts. I never eat better bacon than that made in this way, without a drop of pickle.

To keep Bacon Hams in summer.—Pack them in a flour barrel, in clean dry ashes or charcoal; head up the barrel and put it up stairs, where it is dry, and as cool as possible.

Pickled Beef and Pork, in the south and west, is apt to sour. Take it out and smoke it dry—throw away the old pickle, or cleanse it by boiling. Smoke the barrel thoroughly and repack the meat.

Don't throw away the *Udder* of your beef cow. Salted, smoked and dried, it is rich, delicious eating. Boil and eat it cold like tongue. Try it.

Lard never spoils in warm weather if it is cooked enough in trying out.

Wash your Butter thoroughly in cold water, and work out all the buttermilk; pack it in a stone jar and stop the mouth *air tight*, and it will keep sweet forever.

Tomatoes make an excellent preserve.

Sweet or Olive Oil is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and externally.

To cure Scratches on a Horse.—Wash the legs with warm strong soap suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure the worst case.

A lump of *Saleratus* or *Pearlash*, crowded into the pipe of a poll evil or thistlewax, two or three times, will cure this incurable disease.

Corn Meal should never be ground very fine. It injures the richness of it. Try it coarse. This is the secret why western "dodgers" are so good.

Rice is often over-boiled. It never should be boiled in more water than it will absorb while boiling. Put two cups of rice in three cups of water, and in eight minutes after it commences boiling it is done.

If you like such "odds and ends" as these, at some other odd time I shall give you some more.

Your old friend, SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H., Ia., September 2, 1840.

[We like them, and ask for "some more.—Eds. Cul.]

THE CULTURE OF SILK.

(Concluded from our last)

According to the authority of the Chinese treatises, and also the high authority of M. Camille Beauvais, while the French have usually lost nearly fifty in a hundred of their silkworms, the Chinese hardly lose one in a hundred. This small loss in China is to be ascribed, in part, to their superior climate, so much resembling our own; in part also it may be ascribed to their rejecting in the first instance, and invariably, those few worms that hatch first; but principally their extraordinary success is ascribed to their subsequent treatment of the insects, and to the great attention which they bestow on them—to their constant and night feeding, as well as by day, and particularly to their modes contrived for the purposes of ventilation, and for the preservation of a high and suitable temperature.

At the Government establishment, or experimental silk farm near Montgeron, in the north of France, M. Camille Beauvais, the superintendent, has adopted, with signal success, the more complete system of ventilation, and of warming the apartments, invented by M. D'Arcet. By this system, a high temperature being at all times preserved, the silkworms are fed twenty-four times a day for three days, during the first age; eighteen times a day during the second age; twelve times a day during the third and fourth ages; eight times a day during the fifth or last and longest age, during which they eat many times more food than during all the previous ages. The most perfect cleanliness being at all times preserved as indispensable. In conjunction also with this high temperature and continued feeding, by night as well as by day, a certain degree of moisture or dampness is indispensable, since it is found that a drying heat has the effect not only to absorb suddenly all the moisture of the leaves, thus rendering them unfit for food, but it absorbs also the moisture from the lungs and bodies of the insects. With a temperature of 81 to 84 degrees of Fahrenheit, a degree of moisture must be preserved equal to from 85 to 89 degrees of Sussures' hygrometer. Without this suitable degree of moisture, a high temperature was found by M. Beauvais to be utterly destructive. The same destructive effect, it is well known, is produced on the human system from similar causes. By this system of management, he has also ascertained that the worms eat more, while the consumption of leaves is diminished, because they make much litter and waste: the education being completed with a very great saving of time, and consequently economy in all things. So great was this saving, that, in 1836, the whole process was completed in 21 days, while in a common temperature it lasts usually from 31 to 33 days.

I have stated as the results of his experiments in 1837, 185 pounds of cocoons, the product of 40,000 silkworms, and but 2,000 pounds of leaves—cocoons of this superior size being sufficient to produce 20 pounds of reeled silk.

The honor of the introduction of this system to America is justly due to Messrs. Cheney, of Burlington, New Jersey. In 1839 they tried the system, but without the apparatus of M. D'Arcet, which it was impossible then to obtain. Their success was wonderful; in 24 days the silkworms finished feeding, the product being 178 pounds of cocoons of the largest size, or 225 to the pound, with the consumption of 2,000 pounds of leaves, or in that proportion. They are now making preparations for a complete and perfect trial of the system in all its parts, during the present summer, and with the aid of D'Arcet's system of ventilation—the results of this system being the most sure and infallible. The synoptical table, containing a complete development of this system, and published by the French Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, has been republished in America by them. In that table the temperature, as there designated, is preserved at 77 de-

grees generally. Four of those original tables have, during the last month, been sent to me from France.

In describing the outline of M. D'Arcet's system of ventilation and "salubrious cocoonery," we suppose an oblong building, with four ranges of hurdles. In the cellar of such a building, and at one end, a stove is placed, a little elevated. This stove may consist of a plain common box-stove, or a plain sheet-iron air-tight stove, of Olmsted's or any other pattern, which is found to consume an incredibly small quantity of fuel. This stove is surrounded on all sides, except the front, with rough masonry, from the bottom of the cellar to the floor above, leaving a narrow space or cavity on three sides of the stove—this being the air-chamber; within this air-chamber or narrow space the cold air, entering at the bottom, becomes heated, and, rising to the height of the floor above, and thence dividing into four main branches, it is carried by four main wooden tubes beneath the floor, also beneath the hurdles. It escapes upwards through the floor by square holes, at intervals of about 2½ feet asunder—the first hole being an inch square, the size increasing in arithmetical progression as it proceeds, because the current diminishes in velocity. In the garret are four corresponding wooden tubes. Into these all the impure air ascending enters by similar apertures from beneath, and through the ceiling. These tubes conduct the impure air thus drawn out of the chimney. Here, and near the chimney, is also a fan-wheel or blower, of four times the area of each of the wooden tubes—air being a substance so extremely light and ethereal that a vast body may be suddenly set in motion by a small power. In hot, sultry, calm days, by motion of the fan, impure air is drawn out while a steady current of air enters the apartment from the cellar beneath. This air may be cooled, when required, by ice placed in the cavity or air-chamber. Thus it is that, during hot and sultry days, and days of excessive heat, in some parts of India, the apartments of the opulent are refreshed by cool breezes artificially produced, a man standing at the door with a vast fan.

It has been very lately stated by Dr. Ure that the five-guinea fan of the Messrs. Lillie and Fairbairns operates to admiration. In some of those vast manufactories of Manchester, where its use has been introduced, the whole impure and unwholesome air is completely and suddenly expelled and driven out, its place being supplied by pure air.

The profits of the silk culture are identified in a great measure with the production of large and firm cocoons; such cocoons being usually composed of a strong fibre, not liable to break or cause trouble in reeling, or to waste; eight or nine pounds of such cocoons being sufficient to produce a pound of reeled silk; such being invariably the production of the full fed silkworms brought suddenly to maturity in the shortest possible space of time. A strict attention to cleanliness, with careful ventilation, an elevated temperature, with constant and regular feeding by night as well as day, being all that is required; the evolutions of the silkworm being wonderfully accelerated by heat and retarded by cold. In Madras, the silkworm passes through all its mutations in 13 days. The profit, in fine, depends on the production of the greatest possible amount of silk from the least possible amount of food, with the least possible amount both of labor and of time.

At the annual exhibition of the American Institute of New York, in 1838, a premium was awarded to Mr. Danforth, of Hartford, Conn. for the fine specimens of reeled silk which were then and there exhibited by him, the produce of one-eighth of an acre of land; the trees and roots being small and of the growth of the preceding year, being planted in close order in May, and completely covered beneath the sod, produced of leaves at a single gathering, at the rate of 9,312 pounds per acre in the first year, the cultivation being about the same as for corn; the silk raised and reeled by himself and family, none of whom had ever raised a silkworm or reeled before. He found that the "large or long crop silkworm" required but ninety pounds of leaves to produce a pound of reeled silk.

In December, in 1839, at the exhibition of the American Silk Society at the city of Washington, Mr. Aaron Clapp, of Hartford, received the premium of the society for fifty pounds of fine reeled silk which was raised by him from young trees of but a year's growth, which had been buried beneath the soil in May of that same year, on an acre and a quarter of land, from a single gathering of the first year. By weighing all the leaves, he found that 80 pounds only were required for a pound of reeled silk. He states that

Mr. S. B. Goodwin, of Wethersfield, produced from a quarter of an acre of land at the rate of 14,300 pounds of leaves from a single acre of ground, in the first year.

Also, in December, 1839, at the exhibition of the American Silk Society at Washington, the Rev. Mr. McLean, of Freehold, N. J. received the society's premium of \$300 for twelve pounds of reeled silk, which was exhibited by him—this being the produce of one quarter of an acre of land, and of small trees and cuttings which had been buried beneath the soil in May of that same year; the produce being at the rate of 48 pounds of prime silk from an acre of land, the whole produce of the leaves being 2,576 pounds, or at the rate of 10,306 pounds per acre. Although in this experiment very great credit is justly due to the Rev. Mr. McLean for his highly meritorious exertions, yet, as 214 or 215 pounds of leaves were used for the production of a pound of pure silk, it is evident that more than half the amount of food must have been wasted, as has been abundantly proved by the experiments of others. In that experiment, the silkworms evidently suffered from cold during these cold storms, as fire was seldom used; also from hunger, being fed but seldom, and only by day, and never during the night. Hence they lingered generally from 28 to 36 or 40 days, and the cocoons were consequently small, or 300 to the pound, the thread of diminished size, liable to disproportionate waste in reeling, and requiring 10 pounds and 10 ounces for a pound of reeled silk. Mr. McLean, by accurate account, found that his reeled silk cost him just \$2.25 a pound, the same being worth from \$4.50 to \$6 in Philadelphia; yet it is evident that, by a properly regulated temperature and more constant attendance, during 24 days, with the same amount of food, and from the same labor of cultivation and of gathering of the leaves, more than double the amount of silk would have been produced, or more than 100 pounds, with but little increase in the amount of labor, except, only, in the reeling. Other and experienced gentlemen have calculated the cost of raising silk at less than \$2 per pound, even by the usual modes of management, and on domestic establishments.

In a congenial soil and climate, the trees of the *morua multicaulis* will attain to the height of from six to eight feet from the cuttings of a single eye, during the first summer, as I witnessed during my visits to Portsmouth, in lower Virginia, in the latitude of 37 deg. 12 min: in 1839. At that place, a tree six feet in height has been found to yield three-quarters of a pound of leaves at a single gathering in the first summer, and the trees will bear stripping twice in the same year, a few leaves only being left on the tips; more than 10,000 such trees finding room on an acre. In the second year, the growth being strong and from well-furnished roots, they will bear stripping thrice or more.

Of the mulberry tree there are many valuable varieties. The mulberry is a deciduous tree in the temperate regions but an evergreen tree within the tropics. In the high table lands of the Deccan, in India, six crops of silk are produced in the year. The trees will bear stripping six times, a few leaves only being invariably left on the tips: they burst forth again with extraordinary luxuriance. In other parts of India, twelve crops in a season are produced. In China, also, several crops are produced in a year. The mulberries in all those countries being kept low like plantations of raspberries. This mode and no other is recommended to raise the mulberry in hedges. In America, as far north as New England, two successive crops in a year have been obtained; and in the States of the South three and four crops may be produced in a year, from the same trees of the *morua multicaulis* or Chinese mulberry, which is of a rapid and prolonged growth. Young worms require young and immature leaves, tender and succulent; but, in the more advanced and last stages of the silkworms, leaves full grown and more mature are the most suitable food.

In most agricultural pursuits and in manufactures there is great saving both of labor, of time, and of all things else, when operations are managed on an extensive scale. Silk is by no means an exception to this general rule, as the system of M. Beauvais most fully proves: so also the Count Dandolo had taught before. That silk may be cultivated on every farm and domestic establishment, however small, is a truth now established beyond dispute. Those distinguished masters have also proved that when skill and science have come in aid, the silk business may also be carried on to profit far greater in large establishments and on an extended scale. The result of the operations of the experimental silk farm, which was estab-

lished by the Government of France, conducted by M. Beauvais, has lately been published by the French Minister of Commerce and of Agriculture. These results show that the number of days of labor does not increase in proportion to the number of silkworms; for which the labor necessary to rear a single ounce of silkworms' eggs, or about 40,000, requires 31 days, ten ounces require but 210 days; and one hundred ounces but 1,100 days of labor. In the first instance, a day's labor produces but six pounds of cocoons; in the second instance, a day's labor will produce nine pounds; but in the last, or where one hundred ounces of eggs are raised, a day's labor will produce seven hundred pounds of cocoons.

Hail, progress of improvement, all hail! How swift its speed! in all things how great, how wonderful, in this our day! In vain do those false men oppose—those foes to the interests of the country and to its fame, who would paralyze its energies and its resources—aliens, who would destroy its industry and exhaust it of all its treasures for the benefit of foreign nations—those men, in fine, who have ever been unceasing opponents of every improvement in every age—vain do they strive to obstruct its progress and to cause a retrograde, or to stop its march, which is onward and irresistible.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 12, 1840.

TEXAS.—It is stated in the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, that intelligence is received by the Great Western steamer, that Gen. Hamilton, who had been appointed the Plenipotentiary for Texas to the British government, had succeeded in concluding on the outlines of a treaty, recognizing the sovereignty of Texas, and providing for the mediation of England in procuring an immediate pacification between her and Mexico, and the establishment of a well defined boundary line. It was believed that the accomplishment of this important matter would be the means of enabling Gen. Hamilton to effect a loan from Texas, which he had been negotiating for some time past with Mr. Barnley.

Those wanting first rate stock are referred to the advertisement of Dr. Hoffman, on the last page.

An Address delivered before the Queen Anne's county Agricultural Society, by the Hon. Wm. CARMICHAEL, is received, and will shortly find a place in our columns.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and New Hampshire, giving in all 60 Electoral votes, have chosen V. Buren electors—the rest of the 19 states, giving 234 Electoral votes, have gone for Harrison. A table of the popular vote will be given as soon as the official returns are received.

ERRATA.—In page 210, last Farmer, end of second paragraph in first column, for "late planting," read "late ploughing."

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Centre Market.—The Centre Market presented on Saturday morning an appearance rarely exceeded at this season, the supplies of pork, beef, poultry, game, etc. being large and of a very superior quality, at the following prices: Pork, from wagons, \$6.50 per cwt.—Beef, do. \$4.50 to \$5.50.—Veal, 75 cents a \$1 per qr.—Mutton, 50¢ to 62¢ cents.—Lamb, 37¢ to 50¢ cents.—Pig, 37¢ to 50¢ cents.—Shoat, 50¢ to 75¢ cents.—Roasting Pigs, 75 cents a \$1 each.—Turkeys, picked, 62¢ cents to \$1.25 each; do. live, \$1.25; wild Turkeys, \$1.25.—Geese, 50¢ to 75¢ cents, very fine and abundant.—Ducks, per pair, 62¢ cents; do. wild, red heads, \$1; black heads, 50¢ cents.—Pheasants, \$1 per pair.—Partridges, per dozen, \$2.—Chickens, 37¢ to 62¢ cents per pair; \$2.75 to \$3.00 per dozen.—Rabbits, pair, 25¢ to 37¢ cents.—Butter, print, 25¢ to 37¢ cents per lb.; do. roll 16¢ to 25¢.—Eggs, per dozen, 25¢ cents.—Potatoes, peck, 16¢ to 18¢ cents; do. sweet, 12¢ to 18¢.—Turnips, 10¢ to 12¢.—Onions, 12¢ to 14¢.—Parsnips, 16¢ to 18¢.—Carrots, 12¢.—Beets, 12¢.—Cabbages, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per hundred.—Apples, 16¢ to 31¢ cents per peck; do. dried, 37¢ cents.—Cellery, 8¢ to 12¢ cents per bunch.—Cherries, dried, per qt. 10¢ cents.—Apple Butter, do. 12¢ cents.—Flaxseed, from wagons, \$1.62 to \$1.82 per bushel.—Corn Meal, \$1.25 per cwt.—Buckwheat, \$3.00.—Country Flour, \$2.75.—Butchers' Meats.—Beef, 4¢ to 9¢ cents; Pork, 8¢ to 9¢; Veal, 6¢ to 12¢, Mutton, 6¢ to 8¢ cents, Sausages 9¢ to 10¢.

Fuel.—We notice an advance of 25 to 50 cents per cord on the better qualities of Fire Wood this morning; Hickory, \$6.60; Oak, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Pine, \$3.25 to \$3.50. For a lot of prime Birch, \$5 per cord. Head winds for some days past have prevented supplies reaching the market.—Pat.

Flour.—A slight decline has taken place in the store price of Howard street Flour. Sales of about 800 barrels good com-

mon brands were made at the close of last week, and this morning at \$4.814. The market continues dull, and sales are made with difficulty. The receipt price is \$4.75.

We note the sale of two cargoes of extra City Mills Flour, "Tweed" brands, at \$5.75 full, for the Brazil market. We quote standard quality at \$4.874—considerable sales towards the close of the last week. Susquehanna Flour is held at \$4.874.

Grain.—The market to-day is well supplied with wheats, both Maryland and Pennsylvania. The sales of Md. reds are making for quite inferior to strictly prime at 60 to 95 cents. Sales to-day of good to prime Pennsylvania reds at 94 to 96 cents, and of Pennsylvania white at 97 to 99 cents.

Sales to a considerable extent to-day of new white Md. Corn at 41 cents, and occasionally at 42 cents. Sales also of new Md. yellow to a considerable extent at 43 cents, and occasional lots at 42 cents. Sales of old white Md. at 47 cents and of old yellow at the same price.

We quote Md. Rye at 50 cents, and Oats at 28 to 29 cents.

Provisions.—We are not advised of any large sales of Provisions to-day. Retail sales of old Mess Pork has been made at \$16. Prime is held at \$14. We continue to quote Mess Beef at 13; No. 1 at \$11 and Prime at \$9 without sales. New Baltimore cured Hams are held at 12 to 12½ cents, Shoulders at 9 cents and Middlings at 10½ cents, with sales of retail lots only. In old Western Bacon there is nothing doing. We are advised of a sale of New Western Lard in kegs to-day at 11 cents on 4 months. Baltimore No. 1 is held at 10½ to 11 cents in kegs and at 10 cents in bbls. We continue our quotations for Glades Butter viz. No. 1 at 18 to 21 cts; No. 2 at 16 to 18 cts. for choice, and at 14 to 15 cents for common. Western sells at 7 to 10½ cents according to quality.

Cattle.—There were about 1050 head of Beef Cattle offered on Monday at the drove yards, of which about 550 were sold to the city packers and butchers at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs. live weight, or \$4 to 6.50 nett. The sales at the lowest price named were of inferior cattle, and those at the highest rate were strictly prime stock. The principal sales were of good quality at an average of about \$5 per 100 lbs. nett. There has been a good supply of Live Hogs in market during the week, and the sales have been generally made at \$6 to \$6.25. Strictly prime lots only, however, commanding the last named rate. The receipts of Killed Pork by wagons and otherwise during the week have been large, and the sales of strictly prime quality suitable for family use have been pretty uniform at \$6 per 100 lbs. The article is rather heavy to-day. Inferior lots have been sold in some instances at \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Cotton.—About 800 bales have been taken within a week or ten days by the manufacturers, at 10½ to 11 cents for South Carolina, 11 cents for Georgia, and 10½ cents for North Carolina.

Cloverseed.—We quote prime seed, according to the quantity taken, at \$5 a \$5.25 from stores. A lot of 100 bushels was sold to day at 5.12½.

Peas.—We quote black eye at about \$1.50, and Beans at the same price.

Molasses.—At auction yesterday, 127 hhd. and 18 tierces Matanzas were offered, but only 20 hhd. and 18 tierces were sold at 22 cts.

Rice.—Sales in small lots at \$3.874 per 100 lbs. cash, and \$4 on time.

Sugars.—We note the sale of a parcel of Brown Havana box at \$8.25. At auction, 66 hhd. New Orleans were sold at \$7.05 a \$7.70. At auction on Tuesday 143 hhd. Porto Rico were sold at \$7.45 a \$8.25.

Tobacco.—The demand is more active this week, and the sales somewhat larger and at prices which could not be obtained last week. The stock in the hands of the commission agents is quite light, and as very little more is expected to arrive before the navigation closes, holders are firm. We continue the quotations of last week, which are fully sustained, viz. inferior and common \$4 a \$5.50; middling to good \$5.50 a \$7.50; good \$8 a \$8.50, and fine \$9 a \$13. There is not much ground left in market, and holders are very firm, some unwilling to sell except at an advance. We continue to quote this description at \$5 a \$7.50 and \$8, for inferior to very good quality. The receipts of Ohio continue light, and the stock is much diminished by the sales of the week. That remaining on hand offers but little inducement to purchasers. The transactions show that our quotations are fully sustained, viz. inferior and common at \$4 a \$4.50; middling \$5, good \$5.50 a \$6.50; fine red and wrapper \$8 a 12; and fine yellow at \$7.50 a \$10. The inspections of the week comprise 299 hhd. Maryland; 37 hhd. Ohio; 27 hhd. Virginia; and 31 hhd. Kentucky—total 394 hhd.

Wool.—The only transaction which we have heard of this week has been the sale of some small lots of tub washed native at 32 a 33 cents. The stock of the various grades is small and the inquiry good.

Baltimore Wheat Trade.—The supplies of Wheat have continued to come in freely from Pennsylvania by the Tide Water Canal, and the sales have been upwards of fifty thousand bushels of this description, besides a fair business in Maryland wheats. This new and important channel of intercommunication, it is clearly evident, will add largely to the Bread-stuffs trade of Baltimore, and taken in connection with

other and well established sources of supply, will soon place the annual Flour aggregate of our city side by side with that of New York.—American.

At Augusta, Nov. 26, Cotton was in good demand, and prices advanced about 4c. Receipts light, and business confined to wagons—all that reached the market met with ready sale at prices ranging from 9 to 9½c—principally at 9½c. Extremes of the market 7½ to 9½c—at latter, a few sales were made.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—The stock of Cotton has increased this week, but prices are stationary; sales 125 bales N. Orleans at 10½ to 10¾c; 20 bales do at 11 1-8c; Upland at 11 per lb. The market continues dull for bread stuffs, and some articles have declined; sales 2500 bbls superfine Pa. Flour at \$5, and in one or two instances a reduction of 12½c has been submitted to; 600 bbls Brandywine at \$5.20; Pa. Corn Meal in hhd. is selling at \$12½, and in bbls at \$2.50; Brandywine do in hhd. \$13.50; Rye Flour, sales at \$2.75 per bbl. The stocks have somewhat increased. Sales of prime Pa. wheat afloat at 100 to 103c; Southern do at 87 to 95c per bushel; yellow corn is dull at 44 to 45c for old; new do 40c; white corn dull at 33c; Oats, quick sale at 26c, afloat. Tar is more plenty, sales 200 bbls at \$2; small lots at \$2.25; Georgetown size \$1.50 per bbl. Soft Turpentine—a sale of 300 bbls new dipping, Wilmington size at \$3 per bbl, stock very light. Sales Spirits Turpentine at 33c per gal. No material change in Rosin and Pitch. The demand for Provisions is small, and prices declining; Mess Pork \$16 per bbl; Lard, new, 10 1-11c. There is but little call for Bacon, of which the stocks are small. Butter in kegs 9 to 10c per lb; Mess Beef \$13; Prime do \$10 to 11. Cloverseed sells readily at \$5 per bu; Flaxseed \$1.28 per bu. Tobacco, no Kentucky in first hands, and the trade are but moderately supplied for home consumption. Manufactured finds brisk sale. Moderate sales of Wool continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic. Beef Cattle, 860 in market, sales from 4 to 6½c; 400 left over; 330 from Virginia. 230 cows and calves; sales \$22 a 32; extra \$44. Springers \$16 a 27. Dry cows \$10 a 17. 600 hogs; sales from 5 a 6; extra 6; 200 left over. 2700 sheep—sales from \$1 to 2.25; extra 2.75; 400 left over.

At Richmond, Friday, country flour was \$4 7-8 a 4.94, supplies light. City Mills at \$6. Wheat 110 to 112½ cts. for red, 115 to 116½c for white—a good deal coming in by vessels, wagons, and railroad, and prices showing a downward tendency. Corn 45c per bushel and dull; Oats 30 a 32c per bushel. The transactions in Tobacco are confined to loose parcels of new, the receipts of which were heavy. Prices rule from \$3 a 6½ a 7.

At Petersburg, Friday, the price of Cotton was 8 a 9½ and demand active. No change in Tobacco—10 hhd. of the old crop sold on Monday at 7.75 to 8.75 for leaf, and 4.70 for lugs; new leaf \$5 to 7, and lugs 3.50 to 4.50 to \$5. The latter rate for very good mixed. Wheat, red \$1.05 a 1.07, white 1.07 a 1.10.

At Fredericksburg, (Va.) Friday, Flour was held at \$4.60 a 4.65.

At Boston, on Thursday, there was a great falling off in the demand for Flour, and prices were less firm. Corn trade no change—yellow flat 56 a 56½, and white 54 a 54½c. Southern Oats 32 a 33c per bushel. No change in Cotton.

At Savannah, Nov. 27, Cotton, Upland, had advanced 4c, and the quantity on sale continued very limited; the sales amounted to 2174 bales at 77-8 a 10c. Sales of rice amounted to 1300 casks at the following rates, viz: 269 at \$3; 132 at \$3 16; 849 at \$3 1, and 118 at \$3 1.

Charleston, Nov. 28.—The sales of Cotton do not exceed 3611 bales of all qualities, and the market has exhibited considerable languor throughout the week. The sales are at 74 a 10c. Rice, yesterday holders submitted to a reduction of fully an eighth of a dollar; and even at this decline, the market closed heavily yesterday. The transactions are 1950 tcs. at 34 a 31.

Mobile, Nov. 23.—We estimate sales of Cotton at 1,900 to 2,000 bales of all qualities, and extremes 7½ to 10c. In annexing the following quotations, founded on the week's business, we remark, that holders yesterday, refused to accept prices in accordance, and that in some instances a 4c advance was demanded.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, Flour from wagons continued \$4.75, stores \$4.874; \$4.90 and \$4.94 sales; \$5 asked. Wagon Pork was quoted at \$5.25. One cargo of white Corn sold on Friday at 45 cents.

New York Market, Nov. 27.—Cotton is steady with a good business; the sales of the week are over 5000 bales: Upland and Florida 74 a 103, Mobile and Orleans at 9½ to 11 cents lb. The import of Cotton here, during the month so far, has been 14,519 bales. Sales of good Virginia Wheat at 100 cts. Rye has fallen to 68 cts. sellers. A small parcel of clean Hemp sold at \$250. 500 bbls North County Turpentine sold at \$2.75, cash. Provisions are in general plenty. Rice is plenty and cheaper; sales 550 tierces at \$3 43 a 62½. The stock of Sugars is light, 250 hhd. Orleans sold at 64 a 74. Wool is in demand.—Nov. 28.—The sales of Cotton are 750 bales at full prices. 500 bales fair Uplands sold yesterday at 9½ cts in round bales, and 300 same quantity square bales to-day at 10 cts. Stock on sale 5000 or 6000 bales. Flour is steady in price. No change in Corn. The quotations for new is 46 cents, and for old 51 a 52 cts. weight. A sale of Rye was made at 48 cts at the boat, and another at 52 cts. delivered.

CHOICE IMPORTED STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber having determined to withdraw from farming, offers for sale his entire stock of valuable animals of different improved breeds, viz:

DURHAM CATTLE (4 head) of the finest class, and purest pedigree.—a Cow, Bull and 2 Heifers.

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE.—3 young Cows and a Bull, imported under very favorable circumstances from Scotland.—Two Bull Calves, out of the above, calved soon after their arrival—and several one-half Ayrshire Heifers.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.—Three brood Sows (in pig) and Boar—all purchased directly from the stock of Messrs. Bement & Lossing, near Albany.—and several fine Boar Pigs of their produce.

IMPROVED ULSTER HOGS.—A noble Boar and Sow of this very favorite breed, imported last spring—and three Sow Pigs of their produce.

Several fine country Cows, in calf to the Ayrshire Bull.—A flock of selected Ewes, in lamb to an imported Leicester Ram (cost 20 guineas).—Several half Leicester Ewes and Lambs, and a stock of farm Horses, implements, &c.

For further information, apply on the premises, 4 1/2 miles on the Falls Turnpike road—or by letter (post paid) to **SAML. SANDS, American Farmer office.**

OAKLAND, BALTIMORE Co. Dec. 2, 1840.

AN IMPORTED SPANISH JACK FOR SALE.

He is a fine looking, well conditioned animal, measuring a little upward of 14 hands high, imported about 18 months since by an officer of the Navy—he cost the present owner \$1500, but whose arrangements not enabling him to keep him, he is anxious to dispose of him. For further information apply (post paid) to do 2 **SAML. SANDS, Farmer Office.**

A GOOD MILCH COW WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase for a gentleman at the south, a COW of good points, young, warranted to be a good milker, and in calf by an Ayrshire, Devon, or Durham bull—the breed of the cow not material, provided she is a superior milker—for which a fair price will be given. no 25 **S. SANDS.**

A VALUABLE BULL FOR SALE.

WHIG, calved 7th April, 1838; his dam was 1-2 Alderney, 1-4 Bakewell, and 1-4 Devon; his sire Black Hawk, was sold to Tr. Belt, esq. for \$300, at 23 months old, who has since been sold to Gov. Sprigg of Prince George's county, Md. for \$400. His full pedigree will be shown to any one wishing to purchase on application to the subscriber, and the bull seen at the owner's place, 6 miles from the city on the Susquehanna rail road, and sold for \$100—he is represented as a very fine, handsome animal.

Also, Devon bulls, warranted pure blood, at prices varying from \$5 to \$75—also 2 Durham bulls, one at \$170, the other a very fine imported animal, 4 1/2 years old, price \$400.

Also Durham spring Calves at \$55, and yearlings at \$110.

For particulars see former advertisements. Apply to no 25 **S. SANDS, Farmer office.**

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

On a farm about 35 miles from Baltimore—to a steady, stirring, industrious and capable man, who is neither ashamed nor afraid of work, a good situation can be obtained. Also wanted, a Man and his Wife on a farm—the man for the usual work, and the woman for housework. Apply to the publisher of this paper. no 25

25 to 30 bushels ROHAN POTATOES.

Large and fine, raised in the neighborhood of Baltimore, price \$1 per bushel. As far as heard from the yield of these potatoes in the past season has equalled the expectations formed of them.—Apply to no 25 **S. SANDS, Farmer Office.**

HALF-BLOODED CALVES FOR SALE.

A male and female Calf, out of a country cow by an imported Ayrshire bull—about 5 months old, very fine animals, will be sold for \$15 each, if applied for immediately.

Also several Calves out of country cows by Durham bulls, same price and age as above. Apply to **S. SANDS, Farmer Office.** no 18 3t

CHINESE TREE CORN—ROHAN POTATOES.

100 bushels Chinese TREE CORN for seed
50 do ROHAN POTATOES for do.
Are offered for sale at moderate prices. Apply to **S. SANDS, no 18 6t Baltimore.**

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Lossing, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few Tuscarora's, bred from pure Berkshire and China stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address ag 13 **JNO. P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.**

THRESHING MACHINES.

The subscriber has on hand several very superior Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of his own manufacture and which he can warrant to be equal to any machine of the kind ever made in this country.

He has also two of Pitts Railway horse powers on hand calculated for two horses to work on it at a time, these also were made on my premises.—He has likewise on hand two of Mr. Urmey's horse powers & threshing machines for sale.

Horse powers and Threshing machines will be sold separately from each other if required. Also on hand his general assortment of Ploughs & plough castings at wholesale and retail, as well as a large stock of his celebrated Cylindrical Straw Cutters, corn-shellers, wheat fans, cultivators, &c. &c. and a few of F. H. Smith's lime carts or lime Spreaders still on hand, Landreth's garden seeds always on hand at retail. **J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street.** no 2. above Charles st.

8 or 10 Berkshire Boars, full bred, about 8 weeks old,

for sale at \$10 each—Also, Grade Pigs, viz. 3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Neapolitan—3-4 Berkshire 1-4 China, all very fine—\$10 per pair.

ALSO FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE PIGS, genuine breed, of the black spotted with white—price 20 to \$25, according to age.

Also, TUSCARORAS, a cross of the Berkshire on the China, at \$10 a pair. Apply to do 2 **S. SANDS, Farmer Office.**

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.—ap 22. 3m **E. J. COOPER & Co.**

FOR SALE—One full blood Devon Cow, about 7 years old, a tolerable milker, price 50 dols.—also a half Durham Cow, 5 years old, a fair milker and good breeder, same price—also several half Durham bull Calves, 6 weeks old, from 12 to 15 dols.—also a 7-8 Durham and 1-8 Alderney Cow, 3 years old next spring, now in calf by Mr. Kennedy's Bull Uncas—the dam of this cow was imported by Mr. Shepherd of Va.—she will be delivered at Harper's Ferry or in this city for 100 dollars—also a fine Durham Bull 5 years old, for which 170 dols. will be taken if immediately applied for—also a fine Bull Calf, more than half Durham, out of a first rate milker, 6 weeks old, price 15 dols.—also a fine Bull Calf out of an excellent country cow, sire a superior Ayrshire Bull, price 17 dols. Reference (post paid) to **S. SANDS, Farmer Office.** no 4

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dismore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25
Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames, Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,

Have removed to No. 26 LIGHT STREET WHARF, (corner of Conway street, opposite State Tobacco Warehouse No. 3) where they will continue to transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having a spacious warehouse, and ample wharf and pavement room, they are prepared for the landing and reception of all kinds of produce, as COTTON, TOBACCO, FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LEAD, &c. and as they have had much experience in that line of business, to which they are exclusively devoted, they feel assured they can give satisfaction to all who may employ them. Liberal advances will be made on consignments, and information as to markets promptly communicated when required. REFERENCES—Talbot Jones & Co., Erskine & Eichelberger, Duval, Keighler & Co., Geo. R. Gaither & Co., Chancy Brooks & Co., Baltimore. no 2 3m

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are GOOD MILKERS, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate.

PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES. April 29, 1840—1 y.

NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

R. SINCLAIR & Co. have added to their stock of Implements, the following new kinds, which will be found a valuable acquisition to the Agricultural interest.

1st. Their patent CYLINDRICAL VEGETABLE CUTTER, which will cut 1000 bushels of beets, turnips, &c. per day. This machine can be regulated to cut thick or thin pieces at pleasure, and is probably the most simple and best machine of the kind in this country—price \$20 00

2nd. WRIGHT'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS, warranted to shell 1000 to 1300 bushels of corn per day, 60 00

3rd. PATENT CYLINDRICAL CORN SHELLERS for manual power. These machines possess several advantages over the common vertical iron wheel. 12a20

4th. ELLIS' HAND VEGETABLE CUTTERS, a very simple good article, 3 00

5th. BUCK'S SPREADING MACHINES, for spreading lime, plaster, manure, &c., 30 00

6th. GALT'S PATENT CHURNS, possessing all the advantage of the common barrel churn, and constructed so that the drum can be divided, allowing it to be thoroughly cleansed, 6 00

7th. PARING or TURF PLOUGHS with wheel in front, 12 00

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospect of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two-third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2 1/2 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tenning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty street. **GEORGE PAGE.**

FULL BLOODED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES.

Out of imported stock, from 8 to 16 months old, probably equal to any of the same breed in the U. S. for sale at \$100 to 125. Apply to oc 15 **S. SANDS, American Farmer Office.**